Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 75 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, March 10, 1794. [Whole No. 533.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Fredericksburgh and Falmouth,
(Rappahannock River, Virginia)
THE SCHOONER

Friendship,
Henry Macnamara, Master

Will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at John Waln's Wharf, or to
Emanuel Walker.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and GINSENG.

March 5. 3twff

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(an American bottom)
John Moore, Master;

Is a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

WHEREAS an alias subpœna has issued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the suit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the said MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS. This is to give notice to the said ROBERT, that he be and appear at the said Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the seventh day of April next, at the State-House in the said City, to answer the matters alledged in the said petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.

March 5, 1794. *12w4w

To Robert Evans.

TO BE SOLD,
Agreeably to the last Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceased,
The House N°. 245,
AND
Lot of Ground

On which it stands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north side of Market-street, near Sixth-street.

THE House being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-street, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be sold subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and their successors forever. For terms apply to
SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

WANTED,
A Man Servant,

Who is acquainted with the common duties about a house. None need apply but such as can be well recommended.
Enquire of the Printer.

March 4. dtf

A Slitter of Iron
WANTED.

A MAN well skilled in rolling and slitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer. *Feb.* 27. eop4t

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Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—
A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

Exhibition of Artificial
Chinese Fire-Works,

Without powder, smell, or smoke.

MR. STUVER returns his sincere thanks to the public for the great encouragement he has met with, and has the honor to inform them, that his exhibition will be continued every evening (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, in Cherry-Alley, the first door west of Fourth-street. Tickets for grown persons 11d. and for children 6d.

Select parties consisting of ten or more persons will be admitted from 8 o'clock until 10, notice being given the afternoon previous to the exhibition. Tickets one quarter dollar.
VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

March 4. *4t

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens.

For Sale by the Subscribers,
MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbls.
Hyson and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes and quarter casks.
Spanish Indigo.
Boston Beef, in barrels.
And a small invoice of Muslins.
NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-street.

March 8. smw4w

Writing
ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,
Fire Buckets

Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by
GEORGE RUTTER,
In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.

March 4. dtf

To be Sold at Public Venaue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,
The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

A RECOMPENCE OF
One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it, as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets in Philadelphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on Third-street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

eop 3w.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Friday, February 28.

Mr. Vining from the joint committee on enrolled bills, reported that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act in alteration of the act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," and that it was duly enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President,—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice President"—And he withdrew.

The Vice President signed the enrolled bill last mentioned to have been examined, and it was delivered to the committee on enrolled bills, to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Vining from the joint committee on enrolled bills, reported that they had this day, laid the last mentioned enrolled bill before the President of the United States.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made the 22d instant, on the report of the committee, on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the election of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States.

And on the question to agree to the motion as follows:

"Resolved, That Albert Gallatin, returned to this House as a member for the State of Pennsylvania, is duly qualified for, and elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States."

It passed in the negative—Yeas 12—Nays 14.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Hawkins, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Potts, Strong and Vining.

On motion, that it be

"Resolved, That the election of Albert Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States was void, he not having been a citizen of the United States, the term of years required as a qualification, to be a Senator of the United Sates."

A motion was made to divide the question at the word "*void*" and

On motion

To agree to the first paragraph of the motion so divided—

It passed in the affirmative—yeas 14—Nays 12.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Hawkins, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Potts, Strong and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Jackson, Langdon, Martion, Monroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

On motion to adopt the resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That the election of Albert Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States, was void; he not having been a citizen of the United States, the term of years required as a qualification, to be a Senator of the United States."

It passed in the affirmative—yeas 14, nays 12.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators present;

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are

Meſſrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Hawkins, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Strong, and Vining.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are

Meſſrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Jackſon, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinſon and Taylor.

On motion,

Reſolved, That an atteſted copy of the reſolution of the Senate, declaring the election of Albert Gallatin to be void, be tranſmitted by the Preſident of the Senate to the executive of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

The report of a committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others above referred to, and made on the 10th inſt. is as follows:

The committee of elections to whom was referred the petition of Conrad Laub and others againſt the election of the Honorable Albert Gallatin as a Senator of the United States for the State of Pennſylvania—report, that they have had the ſame under conſideration—and having given due notice, as well the petitioners by their agent Michael Smyſer as the ſaid Mr. Gallatin, appeared before them, and on the part of the petitioners the following evidence was produced, viz.

Robert Morris, Eſq. being duly ſworn depoſeth, that during the war two of his ſons went to Geneva for their education, and at that place they became acquainted with ſome of the friends of Albert Gallatin, who had gone for America, and they being ſolicitous to hear of his ſafety, deſired Mr. Morris's ſons to write to their father, to make enquiry and give the information he ſhould obtain, That, frequently afterwards, he received letters for Mr. Gallatin from Europe which he always ſuppoſed to come from the friends of Mr. Gallatin in Geneva. He ſupplied Mr. Gallatin with money for a bill upon London, and there ſuppoſed the funds to pay the ſame were remitted from Geneva. Mr. Morris paid Mr. Gallatin about one thouſand guineas by order of Meſſrs. & Co. Bankers in Paris, believing always that they were re-imburſed from Geneva. Mr. Morris does not recollect dates, not having for a long while ſeen any of the letters that paſſed on the ſubject; he did not know the place of Mr. Gallatin's nativity, but from the general courſe of the circumſtances which came under his obſervation, he always did ſuppoſe he was born in Geneva.

Sworn to and ſubſcribed January 22d, 1794.

Nathaniel Cabot Higginſon, Eſq. being duly ſworn, depoſeth, That he does not know directly any thing of Mr. Gallatin's being a foreigner or native—That he recollects knowing him by reputation and ſight at Boſton, in one of the years 81, 82 or 83, and that he was generally reputed to be a foreigner—This deponent believes that Mr. Gallatin then taught the French language and did not ſpeak the Engliſh with facility, and further recollects that Mr. Gallatin was reſident there or thereabouts a conſiderable time. This deponent further ſays that he never had any converſation with Mr. Gallatin, but founds his belief with reſpect to Mr. Gallatin's not ſpeaking the Engliſh with facility, on the information received from others.

Sworn to and ſubſcribed January 22d, 1794.

Mr. John Breakbill being duly ſworn teſtifies, that laſt winter being a member of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, previous to the election of Senator for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, I heard Mr. Gallatin ſay his citizenſhip would not admit his being a Senator; what were his reaſons for making the declaration I cannot ſay, I took it he did not wiſh to be elected. This declaration by Mr. Gallatin was made at a meeting of a number of members of Pennſylvania legiſlature held for the purpoſe of agreeing who ſhould be ſet up as a candidate; the deponent further ſays he does not recollect Mr. Gallatin's aſſigning any other reaſon for his backwardneſs to ſerve as a Senator than the want of citizenſhip.

Sworn to and ſubſcribed January 22d, 1794.

Henry Kammerer, Eſq. being duly ſworn, teſtifies, that laſt winter being a member of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, and previous to the election of Senator for the ſaid ſtate, at a meeting of a number of the members of the ſtate legiſlature, to agree upon a candidate to fill ſaid office, I heard Mr. Gallatin ſay when his name was propoſed, "As for my name it is out of the queſtion, I have not been a citizen long enough to entitle me to ſerve in that ſtation." That at a ſecond meeting for the ſame purpoſe, Mr. Gallatin was again propoſed as a proper perſon for a candidate, and then the deponent underſtood (not from Mr. Gallatin) but from ſome of the members of aſſembly then preſent, that the doubt about his citizenſhip was then put to rights; and then it was almoſt unanimouſly agreed to put up Mr. Gallatin's name. That on the morning ſucceeding Mr. Gallatin's election, the deponent heard it obſerved, that notwithſtanding Mr. Gallatin's election, he could not take his ſeat in conſequence of his declaration that he had not been long enough a citizen. That he the ſame day mentioned this to Mr. Gallatin, who ſaid that he had made this declaration under a miſtaken idea, that it was neceſſary for him to have been nine years a citizen of Pennſylvania, but that upon examining the Conſtitution he had found that to have been nine years a citizen of the United States was ſufficient, and that he had been above nine years a citizen of the United States, or words to that effect.

Sworn to and ſubſcribed January 22d, 1794.

Pelatiah Webſter, being duly qualified, teſtifies, that eleven years ago laſt ſummer, I let my houſe in Philadelphia to Mary Lynn, who propoſed to take lodgers, I reſerved apartments for myſelf, and boarded with her—Soon after Mr. Savery and Mr. Gallatin took lodgings of her, and continued a number of months there, Mr. Savery ſpoke no Engliſh, Mr. Gallatin ſpoke good Engliſh, and ſerved as interpreter for him; they appeared to be well bred gentlemen and their conduct was agreeable and conciliating, and they ſoon gained the eſteem and reſpect of the family—I do not know that they ever declared their country but we all ſuppoſed they were French, and of courſe the people, cuſtoms and country of France often made the topic of fire-ſide chat. In one of theſe tranſient converſations Mr. Gallatin took occaſion to ſay that his knowledge of French affairs was not very perfect, for he was not a native of France nor had ever reſided long in that country, but was from Geneva. No one intereſting circumſtance made any further enquiry neceſſary, nor do I recollect that he made any more explication of the ſubject.

N. B. Mr. Gallatin once ſaid that his original name was not Gallatin, but I think he ſaid it was Sydney, but this converſation was in drollery and not in earneſt, as I conceived at the time of ſpeaking, from the manner and air of his ſpeaking thereon.

Sworn to and ſubſcribed January 28th, 1794.

Mr. John Smilie, member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, being ſworn, ſaith, that at a meeting of ſundry members of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, previous to Mr. Gallatin's election as a Senator of the United States, that gentleman was mentioned as a proper perſon to fill the ſaid office; at which time Mr. Gallatin ſtarted ſome doubt reſpecting his being qualified, but in what words the deponent does not recollect.

That the deponent did not underſtand upon what the doubt was founded, tho' he thinks from ſomething ſaid by Mr. Gallatſn, thatit related to Mr. Gallatin's citizenſhip, for asthe deponent conceived, the converſation proceeded from that kind of modeſty which gentlemen uſually feel upon having their names propoſed upon ſuch occaſions, he did not pay much attention to it. And that his reaſon for forming this opinion was his having frequently obſerved gentlemen to make excuſes in ſimilar ſituations, and from his knowledge of Mr. Grllatin's modeſty of diſpoſition. —When being aſked, whether he ever heard Mr. Gallatin ſay that he had not been a citizen of the United States, nine years previous to his election, the deponent replies, he never did. Upon being aſked by Lewis, counſel for the petitioners, what he had ever heard Mr. Gallatin ſay touching his citizenſhip, the deponent replies, that a conſiderable time ſubſequent to Mr. Gallatin's election, Mr. Gallatin in converſation with the deponent expreſſed an opinion, that he was qualified with reſpect to citizenſhip.—What elſe did you ever hear Mr. Gallatin ſay with reſpect to his citizenſhip?—The deponent anſwers that he recollects having heard him ſay ſomething with reſpect to the laws of Maſſachuſetts not requiring an oath of allegiance, at the time of his opinion as aforeſaid. Did you ever hear Mr. Gallatin ſay he was born in Europe? The deponent replies, that he does not recollect Mr. Gallatin's ſaying that he was born in Europe, but that he has heard Mr. Gallatin ſpeak of himſelf as a Genevan, mention his family in Geneva, and in converſations with him hath always underſtood him to be of Geneva. Did you ever hear Mr. Gallatin mention the time of his coming into America? He replies, that he thinks Mr. Gallatin, about a year paſt mentioned, that he had been thirteen years in this country, and that he was nineteen years old when he came. Did you ever hear Mr. Gallatin ſay when or where he took the oath of allegiance? He replies, he heard Mr. Gallatin ſay that he took the oath of allegiance in Virgina, but as to the time, the deponent cannot be preciſe, but he thinks, if he can recollect, that Mr. Gallatin did mention to him, though he cannot be certain, that it was not nine years before he was elected. That the deponent thinks Mr. Gallatin's doubts reſpecting his citizenſhip were founded on this ground, the witneſs referring in this part of his teſtimony to the meeting before mentioned, when theſe doubts were expreſſed; but he cannot ſpecify the time of Mr. Gallatin's having mentioned to him the circumſtance of his having taken the oath of allegiance.

Sworn to and ſubſcribed January 28th 1794.

Mr. Thomas Stokeley being ſworn depoſeth and ſaith, that ſome few days before a Senator was choſen for the State of Pennſylvania a meeting was had to fix on a proper perſon to repreſent the ſtate in that office, ſundry perſons were ſtarted as candidates, among whom was Mr. Gallatin, who upon his being named, obſerved that there were many other perſons more proper to fill that office and alſo obſerved, that there might be doubts as to his citizenſhip, though the deponent from the length of time and not expecting to have been called upon, retains too ſlight an impreſſion of what then paſſed, to be able to recollect the words with preciſion. That at a ſubſequent meeting for the ſame purpoſe, Mr. Gallatin was finally agreed to be nominated, and the deponent heard no objection ſtarted thereto, either by Mr. Gallatin (who was preſent) or any other perſon.

Sworn to and ſubſcribed February 1ſt, 1794.

The before recited evidence being introduced and cloſed on the part of the petitioners, Mr. Gallatin was aſked whether he had any teſtimony to produce on his part, to which he gave the following anſwer in writing, to wit:

"The committee to whom the petition of Conrad Laub, &c. was referred, having informed me that the petitioners had cloſed their evidence, and aſked me "whether I had any teſtimony to produce on my ſide," I ANSWER, that it appears to me that there is not ſufficient matter charged in the petition, and proved by the teſtimony to vacate my ſeat; that by the reſolution appointing the committee, the petition is referred to them to ſtate the facts, "without prejudice as to *any queſtions* which may, upon the hearing, be raiſed by the ſitting member, as to the ſufficiency of the parties and the matter charged in the petition;" that upon the hearing, & in the preſent ſtage of the ſame, the queſtion as to the ſufficiency of matter, as above ſtated, is raiſed by me; that I conceive from the evident conſtruction of the reſolution, I have a right to have that queſtion decided by the Senate: that until the ſame ſhall have been decided, I do not wiſh to be at the trouble and expenſe of collecting evidence at a great diſtance; and therefore, that at preſent I do not mean to produce any teſtimony, reſerving, however, to myſelf the right which I conceive I have to produce any teſtimony in my favor, after the ſaid queſtion ſhall have been decided by the Senate, in caſe it is decided againſt me."

(Signed)
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Which being duly read and conſidered the committee came to the following reſolution to wit:

Whereas the evidence on the part of the petitioners having been cloſed, and it appearing that Mr. Gallatin was an alien in the year 1780—and his anſwer in writing aſſigning reaſons why he ſhould not adduce evidence on his part in the preſent ſtage of the enquiry not being in the opinion of the committee ſufficient.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of the committee it is now incumbent on Mr. Gallatin to ſhew that he has become a citizen of the United States and when.

Which reſolution being read to Mr. Gallatin, he informd the committee he ſhould rely on the anſwer he had before given.

All which is reſpectfully ſubmitted to the Honorable Senate, by the Committee.

(To be continued.)

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

The caſe of the People of Kentucky, in their demand of a free navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, through the dominions of the Spaniards, is but little known or underſtood—and deſerves to be conſidered.

The States, then Colonies, confederating in 1775, to aſſert their common liberties, had either definite, or indefinite, territorial claims.

The whole being ſaved and ſecured by the arms of the United States, no other expectation was entertained on the ſettling of our independences, but that States, having the indefinite claims, ſhould be allowed to take out of them what further it might be convenient to add, to their local juriſdiction, leaving the remainder to the Union, as a fund towards extinguiſhing the national debt incurred by the war.

Had the government of the union been in any reſpect efficient, ſuch would have been the event, but it being far otherwiſe it reſted upon the States themſelves to make the transfers.

A partial intereſt prevailing over ſo equitable a conſideration, and over the ſenſe of common good, few of the States made ceſſions to Congreſs until they had cut off for themſelves the neareſt and faireſt portions, leaving to the Union ſcarce any parts that could in a generation be brought into uſe—Such acceſſion of property, in conſequence brought, with it rather a burthen than benefit. The injured ſtates remonſtrated in vain—the confederation was threatened in its conſummation, and for a time endangered.

One of the ſtates particulaly aſſumed and ſold out the diſtrict called Kentucky for her own benefit; which beſides putting money into her treaſury afforded a profitable ſpeculation to her individual citizens.

This proceeding of the ſtate was far from an adherence to the rule ſpoken of—the ſpace already occupied by her exiſting ſettlers, was then of an extent ſufficient for local juriſdiction, for by her own conſent Kentucky was ſet apart from her as a new ſtate—Kentucky ought then, according to the rule, to have been in the allotment to the general government.

Injured in the loſs of property, America ſuſtained a further and more ſerious injury by, this meaſure—inaſmuch as it was an attempt, of bad example, to form premature ſettlements of the back lands, which were neceſſarily to lead off great numbers of inhabitants from the maritime country, that country which ought to have been the object of our immediate hope and care! thus proportionably backening its growth or retarding it progreſs—contrary to all true policy, which would rather ſeek to conſolidate our population than to ſpread it out thinly over the vaſt expanſe of Weſtern wilderneſs, where beyond the waters of the Atlantic an intereſt would grow up of its own, as wide apart from ours as the two countries are wide in ſpace.

An enlarged ſpirit of patriotiſm will, however, not object to any thing while the object is to better the condition of men—true! but is it bettering the condition of any men to take them from ſituations where every ſpecies of induſtry is happily retributed, and turns to its full account, and to ſet them down where from circumſtances of locality their faculties and their labours are ſo little available, as that according to their own complaining repreſentation "*wretchedneſs and poverty await them.*"

But wretchedneſs and poverty would no longer be their lot, if the Spaniards, in withholding from the people of Kentucky and other weſtern ſettlers, the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, did not deprive them of the natural market for the productions of their induſtry. A right they claim, and which they paſſionately and clamorouſly call upon the United States to vindicate for them, with a threat that if refuſed they will take redreſs into their own hands.

Before the call is complied with it may not be improper to conſider the nature of the right, and the reaſonableneſs of the demand on the United States to aſſert it on their behalf.

1ſt. No right to follow the courſe of air, wherever the wind blows, has yet been pretended, but to go with the waters, wherever they run, is held by the Church of Kentucky, to be *jure divino*, & therefore rivers are a common right—but leaving the ſpiritual doctors as unſafe guides in things terreſtrial, and looking into the world, we ſhall find that things are there otherwiſe ordered—and that the ſovereignty and excluſive uſe of a river changes with the property of the country through which it happens to run, and that where the uſe is not excluſive, conſent or ſtipulation has been underſtood.

I cannot ſay this point has been invariably agreed—the late Emperor, Joſeph the Second, contended for the navigation of the Dutch part of the Scheldt, under the laws of God and nature, againſt human convention—but the ſovereigns of Europe, boding no good to her own corps from the allowance of ſuch authority in their affairs, objected to the precedent—the Emperor's plea was over-ruled, and it was adjudged that neither God nor nature ſhould direct in the navigation of rivers, but that it was an affair belonging to men or rather to kings.

Indeed it is difficult not to allow that the common uſe, of different people, to the ſame waters, under whatever principles, would produce nearly the ſame uncertainty, and diſorder in the police and economy of a country, as it would in the caſe of a road.

Under this impreſſion of inconvenience the uſe is ſeldom a mixt property—The Rhone the Po and the Rhine all take their riſe in Switzerland—but the people of the Cantons do not therefore traffic, in their boats, along the whole courſe of theſe rivers to their iſſues in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic or the fens of Holland? Do the Germans purſue the Danube from Suabia, through Hungary and Turkey, into the Black ſea, or the Spaniards followed down the Tagus to Liſbon in Portugal.

No matter! The people of Kentucky have another count in their declaration—the hole in the heavenly title is patched by an earthly document, ſupplied by the treaty made with the king of Great-Britain. I have not looked into it—but if as I ſuſpect his own title was not good, there muſt be a link fatally wanting in the chain—and if he has given only a common warranty they may go whiſtle for the right.

2ndly. Having already remarked that a ſtate aſſumption of the Kentucky lands, in particular, was in derogation of Continental right—and that the premature ſettlement, occaſioned thereby of ſuch diſtant regions, operated greatly to the beſt intereſts of the United States, it could hardly be expected of them, even were the title indiſputable, that they ſhould in complying with the call labour at a point, which if gained would but the more enhance the evils they already complained of—but as the title appears at leaſt doubtful let us hope that the public peace or general proſperity may not be diſturbed or put to hazard by our conteſts with the kingdom of Spain on that account.—And that if the Kentuckians attempt alone to redreſs what they call a grievance, they may, being diſowned by the general government, be left alone to the conſequences of their own preſumption and iniquity.

EXAMINER.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

By the Alny, in 68 days from Cadiz, we learn, That about the latter part of November, Colonel Lindſey, by order of the Commandant of Toulon, made a vigorous ſortie from the fortreſs of Malgue—but after exhibiting prodiges of valour, was repulſed with great loſs: The next day, on the parade, he was bitterly reproached by General O'Hara, for miſconduct; but conſcious of having done his duty as a brave officer, and unable to exiſt under infamy, however unmerited, inſtantly ſhot himſelf. O'Hara, to evince the facility of the enterprize, ſallied out next day, with a force conſiderably inferior to the former; and, after a warm action, in which he loſt an arm, was made priſoner, with all his ſurviving army: That the command then devolved upon General O'Reilly, an Iriſh officer in the Spaniſh ſervice: it is added, that General O'Hara was permitted by the French commander to have two eminent phyſicians from the garriſon, and two of his favorite ſervants, to attend him.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn, by the arrival yeſterday of Capt. Neil, in the Morning Star, in 47 days from Carthagena: That Toulon was evacuated on the 19th December, by the Britiſh, after burning all the French ſhips in the harbor, excepting 2 of the line and 2 frigates, which they took away, together with a number of Royaliſts: that after the French had got poſſeſſion of the place, they ordered all the remaining inhabitants into the large ſquare, and ſhot them all without diſtinction.

By a letter from Albany, we learn, that about five o'clock in the morning of the 1ſt inſtant, a fire broke out in the ſouth part of the city, which, after conſuming three houſes, was happily ſuppreſſed. The letter is ſilent as to the occaſion of this misfortune, which renders it more likely to have ariſen from accident, than the deſign of evil diſpoſed perſons.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 10.

The Naval Armament bill paſſed the Houſe this day—50 to 39.

The National Convention of France, have paſſed a decree, granting to James Thayer, a citizen of the United States, the ſum of 40,751 livres 8/4, as an indemnification for loſſes ſuſtained in conſequence of his goods being damaged by a ſhot fired into a Genoeſe veſſel from one of the French fortreſſes—the decree alſo provides for indemnifying the expence incurred in repairing the Genoeſe veſſel.

It is reported, that the intended expedition to the Miſſiſippi, under General Clark, is given up.

We hear that the Democratic Society of Norfolk, Virginia, have elected *James Madiſon Eſq.* an honorary member of that inſtitution.

The German republican Society of this city, have addreſſed the Democratic Society, to which addreſs they have ſubjoined the following reſolutions—

Reſolved, That it is the natural privilege of every free citizen, to give his ſentiments on all public meaſures, and not only on thoſe which have operation, but on thoſe alſo that are pending.

Reſolved, That this ſociety highly approves of the reſolutions propoſed to Congreſs, by James Madiſon, and that it entertains the moſt pleaſing preſage of the preſent majority of Congreſs.

Reſolved, That as republicans, and friends to univerſal liberty, that this ſociety views with concern, the attempts which are making to depreſs the French character in this country: That when we ſee men, inſidiouſly endeavouring to produce an abhorrence of a principle, becauſe the actors have gone to imagined exceſs, that when we ſee men, who, under the guiſe of patriotiſm, enter into a defence, nay a panegyric upon the perfidious, inſolent, and tyrannical conduct of Great Britain, every freeman ought to expreſs his abhorrence of ſuch dark policy, and declare, that the true and unbiaſſed American, has different ſympathies.

By order of the Society,
HENRY KAMMERER,
Preſident of ſaid Society.
Feb. 20th, 1794.

Democratic Society of Pennſylvania, held in Philadelphia, March 6th, 1794.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Society heartily concur in the reſolutions propoſed by the German Republican Society, and that they will unite with them in any meaſures which ſhall be judged proper to promote the public welfare.

By order of the Society.
BLAIR M'CLENEGHEN, Preſident.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boſton to his friend in this city, dated 3d. March.

A veſſel arrived here yeſterday from Bermuda, and brings intelligence of the releaſe of American veſſels both there and at New-Providence. Mr. H. who had a veſſel carried into the latter place, has news of her diſcharge and 1000 Dollars paid for detention. Mr. T. who had a ſhip carried into Bermuda (being bound from the French W. Indies to Europe) has advice of her diſcharge.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. VIII.

Mr. FENNO,

Friday and Saturday laſt the Comedy of *"Every one has his fault,"* was performed at the New-Theatre.—It was gratifying to the Obſerver, that the exhibition of Saturday was much the beſt: this circumſtance ſtrongly evinces the induſtry of the performers—The characters were ſupported with propriety, eſpecially thoſe of Capt. IRWIN, and Lady ELEANOR IRWIN, by Mr. *Fennell* and Mrs. *Whitlock*—A detail of particulars in favor of any Actor, would treſpaſs too much on your paper; but the Obſerver thinks, the Company have never done themſelves ſo much honor, as in this exhibition.

The Obſerver takes this opportunity to hint to A SUBSCRIBER, in your paper of March 7th. that he had better read with more attention, his remarks, before he animadverts with ſuch ſeverity.

Has He *aſſerted* that many of the Players have not left Superiors, and ſome of them not equals in Europe? Or has he ſaid, ſuch was his information? Whenever that writer, or any other, will fairly attempt a correction of the Obſerver, he will not only thank his corrector, but profit by it, and if in an Error, reform. If it is not too much trouble, your Subſcriber is requeſted to look over what he himſelf has written; not with ſuch *curſory reading*, as he ſays he has the Obſerver's numbers, and if he wiſhes to throw down his *Glove*, the Obſerver will then accept his challenge and go into a detail of names and characters of European and American theatric performers; and give their relative merits, and then call upon Mr. SUBSCRIBER, to meet him with a refutation if he dares. In the mean time, the Obſerver means to continue his remarks, upon the actors at the New Theatre, (if you will print them) without *changing his ſignature*,

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.
Monday, March 10.

Mr. Sedgwick this day gave notice that on Wedneſday next he ſhould ſubmit to the conſideration of the Legiſlature certain reſolutions, the object of which would be the means of defence required by our preſent ſituation, and the funds which might be required to defray the expence.

This notice was introduced by Mr. Sedgwick with the follow previous obſervations:

He ſaid he had heretofore done himſelf the honor to declare to the houſe, that in his opinion, it was the duty of the legiſlature as the guardians of the public ſafety, at a time when Europe was convulſed, and this country ſuffering many injuries, to provide for its Defence, and as events might happen to avenge for its injuries. That the preſervation of peace, an object ſo neceſſary to our political and individual happineſs might materially depend on the wiſdom and firmneſs of the legiſlature in this reſpect.

That he had hoped and expected ſome plan for theſe important purpoſes would before this time, have been preſented to Congreſs. That in his opinion, it would be unpardonable to leave our country in this naked and expoſed ſituation, during the approaching receſs. That it ought no longer to remain uncertain whether the property and beſt intereſts of our citizens were to remain in a ſituation to be inſulted and injured with impunity.

He ſaid he ſhould forbear to give even the outlines of the ſyſtem which his own mind had embraced, becauſe he ſhould always be willing to prefer any other more competent to the end. His only object at preſent, was to call the reflections of gentlemen to this important ſubject.

(To be Continued.)

Extract of a letter from Capt. O'Brien dated at Algiers, Nov. 28.

The Dutch truce will expire in 12 days from this date; and if Van Trump is not here in the limited time, away go the rovers in queſt of Dutchmen.

The Danes, in my opinion, are on the verge of loſing their peace with Algiers—Should theſe three nations be baffled relative to Algerine affairs, then the United States might probably have an opportunity of eſtabliſhing a peace; but never on ſo favorable terms as they might have had 3 years paſt which neglect will coſt them 4 millions, together with loſs of trade, inſurance, armaments, and peace redemptions. At all events, the United States have no alternative but to fit out 12 of the beſt ſailing veſſels that can poſſibly be built: theſe cruizers to be properly appointed and completely manned, for all depends on this meaſure. At the ſame time the door for obtaining a peace ſhould be kept open, and care taken that the United States do not become the dupe and buffoon of all Europe.

☞ *Mr. Madiſon's Speech to be continued to-morrow.*

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, March 10,
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA,
CALLED
ROBIN HOOD;
OR THE
Sherwood Foreſt.

Reſidents in the Foreſt.

Robin Hood,	Mr. Darley
Little John,	Mr. Wignell
Scarlet,	Mr. Francis.
Bowman,	Mr. Warrell.
Archers	Meſſrs. Bliſſett, Warrell jun. De Moulins, Lee, Baſon, &c. &c.
Allen a Dale,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Stella	Miſs. Willems
Shepherdeſſes	Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Cleveland Mrs. Rowſon, Mrs. De Marque, Mrs. Finch, and Miſs. Rowſon.

Viſitors to the Foreſt.

Ruttekin,	Mr. Bates
Friar Tuck	Mr. Whitlock.
Edwin	Mr. Marſhall.
Clorinda	Mrs. Warrell.
Annette	Mrs. Marſhall
Angelina	Miſs. Broadhurſt

With the original Overture, by Baumgarten.

The reſt of the muſic and accompaniments compoſed by Shield, with additional airs by Mr. Reinagle.

With new Scenery, Dreſſes and Decorations.—The Scenes, painted by Mr. Milbourn.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, *in two Acts, called*
Who's the Dupe?

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Standford	Mr. Moreton.
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Gradus	Mr. Harwood.
Miſs. Doiley	Mrs. Francis
Charlotte	Mrs. Marſhall.

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The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. wafitf

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February 4. dtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. d2m

Parry and Muſgrave,

Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

AVIS.

LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Françaiſe de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap ſont venus chercher un aſile dans les Etats Unis ſont informés que la République leur accorde un paſſage pour France. Ils ſont invités en conſéquence a ſe préſenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Conſuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an ad de la République Françaiſe une & indiviſible.
(28 Fevrier, 1794. *vieux ſtile*)

Le Miniſtre Plénipotentiare de la République Françaiſe.
JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above notice in their paper. 8

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Juſt Imported,
From London, Dublin, and Glaſgow,
And now opening for ſale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-ſtreet,*
A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

New Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Varieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Foureroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lee's botany.
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

FOR SALE,
By MATHFW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street,* between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Roy, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
300		50		15,000
1000		20		20,000
2000		15		30,000
3000		12		36,000
8100		10		81,000
14,539	Prizes.			262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,		2,000
		Laſt drawn number,		2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is			266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tawtf.

Stock Brokers' Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

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